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ABSTRACT

In September 1977, a questionnaire was distributed to the members of the National Council of State Directors of Community and Junior Colleges to determine how and to what extent the various states fund their two-year colleges and how the colleges must account for fund utilization to their funding source. Reponses were received from 29 states: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The study addressed questions related to: (1) levels of appropriations and student receipts: (2) methods of establishing state funding levels, such as formula budgeting: (3) methods of allocating state funds to public two-year colleges: (4) methods and timing of counting students: (5) number of students: (6) proportional full-time equivalent enrollment in transfer, vocational, and other programs: (7) types and frequency of audits: (8) timing of adjustments in state legislative appropriations: (9) submission of budget requests by individual colleges: and (10) approval of new programs: presidential, faculty, and staff hiring, salary, and dismissal: and new facilities. The report includes tables summarizing levels of appropriations and tuition receipts and numbers of students. (AYC)

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NATIONAL SURVEY OF FUNDING AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC COMMUNITY, JUNIOR, AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, 1976-79

- Final Report -

April, 1980

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JC 800 277

FOREWARD

The national study of accountability of public two-year colleges to their funding sources is the culmination of a three-year effort. State directors of community, junior and technical colleges and members of their staffs in 29 states participated in the study. Special thanks are expressed to Swanson Richards, President of Surrey Community College in Dobson, North Carolina, for his suggestion to initiate the study. To Ben E. Fountain, Jr., formerly State President of the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges and now President of Isothermal Community College in Spindale, North Carolina, I also wish to extend my thanks for his support of the study in its early stages.

I also wish to thank James L. Buysse and Gregory D. Adkins for their long hours of productive labor in condensing reams of data into a comprehensive and hopefully useful monograph. Norma Nada patiently typed and re-typed many iterations of this document and she also deserves special thanks.

The results of the study speak for themselves: community college funding is both diverse and complex, and accountability for the expenditure of public funds is even more complicated. One occasionally wonders whether the fiscal tail wags the educational dog, and whether a shift toward proportionally more educational than fiscal accountability might not better serve both the students and the funding sources of two-year public colleges.

Terrence A. Tollefson, Director
Community Colleges Division
Colorado State Board for Community
Colleges and Occupational Education

Denver, Colorado
April, 1980

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NATIONAL SURVEY ON FUNDING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

OF

PUBLIC COMMUNITY, JUNIOR, AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, 1976-79

- Final Report -

In September, 1977, a questionnaire was distributed to members of the National Council of State Directors of Community and Junior Colleges and other interested persons. The purpose of the survey was to determine how and to what extent the various states fund their community, junior, and technical colleges and how the colleges must account for fund utilization to their funding sources. Responses to the survey questionnaire were received from twenty-nine states:

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Maryland
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin

Herein is presented a summary of the responses which were received. In so doing, some general impressions derived from a brief review of narrative responses and a tabulation of quantitative data (Levels of Appropriations and Tuition Receipts and Numbers of Students) are included.

METHODS OF ESTABLISHING STATE FUNDING LEVELS

1. What funding mechanism is used in establishing state funding levels?

Formula budgeting is the predominant method used in the responding states for determining state funding levels. However, there is some evidence of experimentation with other approaches during the survey period. In several instances, a combination of more than one approach is used either on a regular or experimental basis.

2. Are student enrollments a major factor in legislative appropriations?

Student enrollments are considered during the appropriations process in nearly every responding state. More than half the states noted that projected enrollment data are utilized.

3. If a formula-funding method is used, is there a requirement to spend the money in the areas which generate it?

Only one state noted that money must be spent in the areas which generate it. Most states (17) noted that such is not the case. The remainder either noted that the question was not applicable or did not respond, generally because formula budgeting is not used.

4. If different amounts of state-appropriated money are allocated per student for different classifications of courses or programs, has such course/program classification become an issue?

Fifteen states indicated that this question did not apply because no such differential exists. Five additional states did not respond, presumably for the same reason. Of the remaining states, four noted that course/program classification did not become an issue whereas five stated that it had.

METHODS OF ALLOCATING STATE FUNDS TO PUBLIC TWO-YEAR COLLEGES

1. How are state funds allocated to public two-year colleges?

Answers to this question varied substantially. The two most frequent responses indicated that the legislature appropriates a "pot" of money to the community college state agency/board for subsequent reallocation (7 states) or that appropriations or specific allocations are made to specific colleges by a combination of line items, broad programs, and/or specific educational programs, or some other method (6 states). One state predicted that funds which were appropriated to serve a specified number of FTE students were not fully distributed unless the specified number of FTE was attained. One state indicated that one-fourth of the appropriation was to be disbursed equally among all institutions, with the remainder distributed on the basis of the full-time vocational-technical enrollment. The remaining fourteen states noted a variety of combinations of the available alternatives.

METHODS OF COUNTING STUDENTS

1. What is the type of measurement used in counting students?

The vast majority of the responding states utilize FTE as the unit of measurement in counting students. Only one state noted that ADA is utilized. However, the definition of a student FTE varies among the states. Following is an enumeration of the definitions which are used:

a. Sixteen states indicated that 15 credit hours per term are utilized in calculating one student FTE. Within this group: (1) one state noted that 680 contact hours is used as an alternative; (2) two states added that a credit hour is differently constituted for various types of programs or instruction; and (3) two states included definitions for non-credit FTE (810 contact hours in one state and 23 hours per week of instruction in the other).

b. One state, which did not indicate that FTE is used, provided a definition of a semester credit hour -- 750 minutes of classroom instruction or 1,500 lab hours, excluding registration and final exam periods.

c. Three states noted that 12 credit hours equate to one FTE student. In one instance, however, a part-time FTE is equated to a full-time FTE or a 2.5 part-time to 1.0 full-time basis.

d. In one state, an FTE is comprised of 32 credit hours.

e. One state noted an FTE is equal to 16 contact hours multiplied by 11 weeks per quarter times 3 quarters.

f. The definition of an FTE used in one state is as follows: a full-time student must be enrolled and in attendance at the end of the sixth week of the term in 12 or more semester credit hours; 450 semester contact hours in vocational courses is equivalent to an FTE; and a part-time FTE is equal to 24 credit hours.

2. At what time are students counted for state budgeting purposes?

Twelve states noted that students are counted at or near the beginning of each term. In four states, enrollments are counted only once a year at or near the peak of beginning fall enrollment, and in another four states, enrollments are counted at or near the beginning of each term exclusive of summer session. The remaining states indicated that other times are utilized.

AUDITING

1. What types of audits are conducted?

There was a fairly even distribution of responses concerning the types of audits which are conducted in the various states. Nine states indicated that fiscal and enrollment audits are conducted, while another nine stated that fiscal, enrollment, and operating, or program audits are made. Seven states noted that only fiscal audits are conducted.

2. What is the frequency of auditing activity?

Eight states noted that audits are conducted once a year at each college; whereas audits are conducted less than once a year in another eight states. In eight other states, audits are conducted less than or once a year depending upon the type of audit. One state indicated that fiscal audits are conducted annually and enrollment audits more frequently. Four states did not respond to this question.

3. Who conducts the audits?

Responses to this question varied with ten different response categories or combinations thereof being selected. The following listing presents the various auditing organizations which could be involved in order of frequency of response:

Private accounting firms - 11 states
State Auditor's office - 10 states
Other organization - 6 states
State agency for public two-year colleges - 5 states
Staff of state legislature - 3 states
No response - 1 state

4. What method is used in auditing enrollments?

Approximately one-half of the states which conduct enrollment auditing noted that only enrollment records are audited, while most of the others stated that enrollment records and receipts from student tuition and/or fees are audited.

TIMING OF ADJUSTMENTS IN STATE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

1. What is the timing of appropriations?

Thirteen states indicated that appropriations are made once each year, while nine states noted that appropriations occur every two years. Seven states did not respond to this question.

2. Are appropriations adjusted if student enrollments are below budgeted figures?

Ten states indicated that funds are recalled or reverted to the state's general fund, whereas funds are not recalled/reverted in six states. The other states either did not respond (4 states), stated that the question was not applicable (2 states), or provided an additional alternative to those presented (7 states).

3. Are appropriations adjusted if student enrollments are above budgeted figures?

Eighteen states noted that appropriations are not adjusted when enrollments exceed budgeted figures. In two states, funds are added during the particular fiscal year; and in two others, are added at the beginning of the subsequent year. The remaining states either did not respond or indicated that the question was not applicable.

OPERATION OF INDIVIDUAL COLLEGES

1. Does a single agency approve local as well as state funds?

Seventeen states answered that a single agency does not approve local as well as state funds, whereas a single agency has such responsibility in seven states. The other states did not respond or noted that the question was not applicable.

2. Does each college submit a budget request?

Twenty-three states noted that each college does submit a budget request.

3. If each college submits a budget request, what type of budget is submitted?

Specific educational program categories are used in budget submittals by seven states, while two-year colleges in six states submit budgets by broad program categories. Additionally, two noted that the question was not applicable; one state indicated a mix of broad program/specific educational program categories; and the remaining states provided other alternatives or did not respond.

4. If a local college wishes to spend funds in a pattern different from that shown in the budget, who must approve the budget transfer?

A variety of responses, including combinations of alternatives, were made to this question. Following is a listing in order of frequency of response:

Local college president and/or board	17 states
Other than the available alternatives	7 states
Head of state agency for community colleges	5 states
State board for community colleges	3 states
State budget agency	3 states
State legislative staff	1 state
No response	1 state

5. Who or what agenc(y/ies) must approve new educational programs?

Where local boards are involved, they seem to be the first group to become involved in most states. Seventeen states noted that the state higher education agency also had approval authority, and in most such instances, the state community college agency also had review and approval authority.. A few other variations were also noted, such as: (1) certificate and degree programs being approved by different groups; (2) vocational programs being reviewed and approved by a state vocational education agency; (3) the local board as the sole approving agency (2 states);

(4) the chancellor's office having sole responsibility for program approvals (1 state); (5) a university board as an approving agency (4 states); and (6) program approvals controlled by funding rather than through the use of a reviewing agency.

6. Who has the final authority for hiring local college presidents?

Fourteen states indicated that the president is hired by the local college or district board; eleven stated that a State Board has final authority; and the chancellor for community colleges is responsible in one state. However, in several instances, more than one group is involved in the process, and in others, it was difficult to determine whether a state or local board was named.

7. How are presidents' salaries and fringe benefits determined?

A variety of ways for determining presidential salaries were noted. Additionally, in many cases, only the final determiner was indicated rather than the variable involved.

8. Who has the final authority to terminate a president?

Generally, the group which has final authority for hiring is also charged with the responsibility for termination.

9. Who has the authority to hire local college administrators and faculty?

Such authority generally rests at the local level. The college president was most frequently noted, often accompanied by the provision for concurrence or approval of the local board.

10. Who establishes salary levels for individual college faculty and staff?

Twenty states indicated that the local president and/or board are responsible for establishing individual salaries, and an additional state

noted a combination of this approval and a salary schedule determined by the state legislature is used. In four states, the state board for community colleges imposes a salary schedule. The remaining states did not respond to this question.

11. Do faculty members have tenure?

Eight states do not have faculty tenure and a like number indicated that tenure is available at some colleges based on local board policies. Four states noted that faculty members have tenure according to state board policy, three states indicated that tenure is available at all colleges based on local board policies, and in two states, faculty members have tenure according to a statewide tenure law.

12. Is there a statewide "due process" policy for employment and dismissal?

A "due process" policy is in use in fourteen states. On the other hand, eleven states do not have such a policy, although some do have local policies or related policies under collective bargaining agreements.

13. Who must approve the acquisition of new campus sites, the selection and fees for campus facilities, architect, and the design and cost of campus construction projects?

A variety of agencies, both executive and legislative, become involved in these processes.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

1. Levels of Appropriations and Student Receipts

Among the reporting states, state appropriations for current expense funds in public two-year colleges increased during the two-year period

between 1976-77 and 1978-79 from a minimum of 6.3 percent in Delaware to a maximum of 57.1 percent in Virginia. The median increase was 23.3 percent. (see Table 2)

From Table 4, it may be observed that local funds for current expenses either decreased over the two-year period or, in most states, increased at a lesser rate than was the case for state appropriations. The largest decrease was 39.4 percent in Washington state, and the largest increase was 63.0 percent in South Carolina. The median increase was 17.4 percent.

As might be expected, total current expense funds increased less than state-appropriated current expense funds, and more than locally generated current expense funds. The two-year increase in total current expense funds ranged from 6.2 percent in Delaware to 45.2 percent in Virginia, with a median increase of 19.5 percent. (see Table 6)

Table 7 indicates a range from a small decline in tuition receipts in two states (2.3 percent in Minnesota and 0.3 percent in West Virginia) to an increase of 48.1 percent in Indiana. The median two-year increase in tuition receipts was 13.3 percent.

Detailed information on state appropriations for student aid was insufficient to allow generalizations to be made with confidence.

Year-to-year fluctuations in state appropriations to support capital outlay, coupled with varying definitions of capital outlay, rendered the data in this section of questionable value.

2. Methods of Establishing State Funding Levels

Formula budgeting is widely used in determining levels of state support to public two-year colleges throughout the United States. Student enrollments, either past or projected, appear to represent the single-most important factor in determining the amount of state support.

In cases where differential state support is provided for students enrolled in different types of educational programs, only one state reported that the funds must be spent in the same proportion as they are generated. In only a few states has the classification of courses or programs become an issue.

3. Methods of Allocating State Funds

In most states, state legislatures either appropriate a "pot" of money to the state board or agency for community and junior colleges for subsequent reallocation to individual colleges, or appropriate funds directly to institutions by some combination of line items or programs. These two broad types of allocation methods are about equally divided among the reporting states.

4. Methods of Counting Students

The use of "FTE", an abstraction designed to represent a "full-time-equated" student, is the most common method of counting students.

However, the calculation of an FTE varies greatly from one state to another. Typically, one annualized FTE represents from 24 semester credit hours or 36 quarter credit hours to 32 semester credit hours or 48 quarter credit hours.

In some states, student "contact" hours are used directly to calculate FTE, or are first converted to student credit hours and then to FTE. A variety of conversion formulas are used between and even within states, depending upon whether the courses are occupational or academic and whether they are taught in laboratory, shop, or classroom settings.

Thus, it is extremely important to note and make adjustments for variances in formulas when making inter-state comparisons involving FTE, especially when cost per FTE is used.

5. Numbers of Students

In the two-year reporting period, both unduplicated headcount and FTE enrollments increased in most state community and junior college systems. Increases in unduplicated headcount ranged from 0.3 percent in Missouri to 32.0 percent in Delaware, with a median increase of 6.3 percent.

Changes in FTE enrollment ranged from a 5.7 percent reduction in South Carolina to a 37.0 percent increase in Arkansas. The median increase was 8.2 percent.

6. Proportional FTE Enrollment in College Transfer, Vocational/Technical and Other Programs

The large number of estimated figures in percentages of FTE students in various broad categories of educational programs renders interstate comparisons of doubtful value.

In 1978-79, the range was from an estimated 5.0 percent of FTE in college transfer programs in Delaware to 87.0 percent in Rhode Island.

The range of FTE enrollments in vocational/technical programs in 1978-79 was from 13.0 percent in Rhode Island to an estimated 90.0 percent in Delaware.

Enrollment in "Other" (neither college transfer nor vocational/technical) programs in 1978-79 ranged 0.0 percent of the FTE in several states to 38.0 percent in North Carolina.

In most states, the percentage variation from 1976-77 to 1978-79 was less than 2.0 percent.

7. Relationship of Numbers of Headcount Students to FTE Students

In 1978-79, the ratio of headcount to FTE varied from a low of 1.21 in Mississippi to 4.59 in North Carolina, with a median among reporting

states of 1.81. Corresponding ratios in 1976-77 were, respectively, 1.05, 10.21 and 1.80.

8. Timing of Counting Students

The majority of reporting states (12) indicated that students are counted at or near the beginning of each term, and four other states reported that students are counted at or near the beginning of each term except for summer sessions. In four other states, students are counted only at or near the peak fall enrollment. Thus, some states will be over- or under-represented in any interstate comparison, as most colleges generally attain peak enrollments in the fall term.

9. Auditing

All reporting states require fiscal audits, and a majority also require enrollment audits. Nine of the reporting states also make at least some use of operational or program audits. States are about evenly divided in the numbers that require annual audits and those that audit less often than once a year.

Audits are conducted by a combination of private audit firms, state auditors' offices, other state agencies and other organizations.

10. Other

Please note that the information on pages 6-9 was reported in summary form and will not be summarized further. Information concerning the operation of individual colleges and systemwide personnel policies may be elicited and included in subsequent reports.

Conclusions

Funding of public two-year colleges and methods of accounting to the funding sources are highly complex and highly variable processes. There appears to be nearly as many patterns as there are states. The result is that almost any generalization that can be made for all states is subject to significant exceptions.

The one most notable conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that there does appear to be a shift toward a higher share of state funding of public two-year colleges and a lower proportion of local funding.

It is also hypothesized that a corresponding shift from local to state control is occurring, but the data in this study were not designed to demonstrate such a shift.

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KEY TO STATE NAMES
TABLE 1

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:
STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79(i)

1. Alabama
2. Alaska
3. Arizona
4. Arkansas
5. California
6. Colorado(3)
7. Connecticut
8. Delaware
9. Florida
10. Illinois
11. Indiana
12. Iowa
13. Kentucky
14. Maryland
15. Minnesota
16. Mississippi
17. Missouri
18. New Jersey
19. New Mexico
20. New York
21. North Carolina
22. Oregon
23. Pennsylvania
24. Rhode Island
25. South Carolina
26. Virginia
27. Washington
28. West Virginia
29. Wisconsin

TABLE 1 A

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:
STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79[1]

Current Expense Funds[2]

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	54,000,000	62,000,000	73,000,000(E)
2.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
3.	27,755,369	29,148,588	28,522,535
4.	7,706,384	8,645,522	9,749,220
5.	439,161,763	475,000,000	510,000,000
6.	36,221,035	38,442,985(E)	40,548,148(E)
7.	20,635,158	23,509,370	28,803,145(R)
8.	10,346,690	10,553,992	11,000,000(E)
9.	161,707,706	180,940,836(E)	196,210,504(E)
10.	116,665,275	126,413,400	127,856,500
11.	15,712,417	17,705,083	20,388,481
12.	38,437,900(7)	42,350,000(7)	47,350,000(7)
13.	13,666,900	14,484,900	16,122,800
14.	38,158,454	45,640,000	47,857,450(E)
15.	25,663,004	29,547,263	31,664,221
16.	20,380,769	24,700,000	29,000,000
17.	26,045,451	27,600,000	28,366,378
18.	35,877,000	47,950,000	47,950,000
19.	12,842,814	14,383,951	15,822,346
20.	91,571,573	94,305,638	99,821,418
21.	103,494,863	103,515,872	114,133,907
22.	35,606,100	41,220,570	46,503,940
23.	(16)	(16)	(16)
24.	11,587,196(17)	13,036,983	14,041,629
25.	26,111,406	32,576,181	33,564,380(17)
26.	64,028,590	68,602,115	100,618,975(E)
27.	106,000,000	133,000,000	149,000,000
28.	5,027,498	5,313,516	5,625,866
29.	38,797,900	45,652,900	49,421,400

NOTE: For state names, see preceding page.

TABLE 1 B

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:
STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79[1]

Student Aid

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	-	-	-
2.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
3.	-	-	-
4.	-	-	-
5.	11,484,027	13,983,157	16,500,000
6.	(4)	(4)	(4)
7.	595,070	608,250	772,700(R)
8.	95,000	95,000	95,000(E)
9.	(5)	(5)	(5)
10.	14,051,475	14,515,000	14,406,000
11.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
12.	150,000(8)	150,000(8)	350,000(8)
13.	157,452	161,000(E)	168,000(E)
14.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
15.	635,858	623,210	637,210
16.	-	-	-
17.	145,095	-	-
18.	3,587,000	4,750,000	8,850,000(E)
19.	177,780(14)	186,669(14)	196,024(14)
20.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
21.	-	-	-
22.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
23.	(16)	(16)	(16)
24.	206,281	180,000	220,600
25.	-	-	-
26.	-	-	-
27.	3,000,000(E,18)	3,000,000(E,18)	3,000,000(E,18)
28.	22,852	25,000(E)	28,000(E)
29	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)

NOTE: For state names, see page before Table 1 A.

TABLE 1 C

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79[1]

Capital Outlay

STATE	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	-	-	25,000,000(E)
2.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
3.	7,258,102	6,845,309	7,173,178
4.	-	-	-
5.	41,757,300	32,358,200	30,000,000
6.	771,491	645,696(E)	805,212(E)
7.	297,415	296,000	1,215,232(R)
8.	43,000	43,000	60,000(E)
9.	42,147,670	29,246,980(E)	26,333,142(E)
10.	14,634,277	15,639,130(E)	4,631,600
11.	-	2,752,143(6)	-
12.	-	500,000(9)	500,000(9)
13.	2,550,000(10)	5,000,000(E,10)	7,000,000(E,10)
14.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
15.	2,460,748(11)	8,694,140(12)	(N/R)
16.	-	6,000,000	5,000,000(E)
17.	-	-	-
18.	-	-	2,055,000(E)
19.	5,000,000	4,345,000	(N/R)
20.	11,308,732	2,810,442	3,915,346
21.	17,221,226	18,500,000(E)	19,500,000(E)
22.	(N/R)	20,850,000(15)	(15)
23.	(16)	(16)	(16)
24.	691,663	344,185	562,163
25.	1,713,822	1,558,967	1,577,396
26.	328,460(15)	(15)	30,000,000(E,15)
27.	36,000,000(19)	27,000,000(E,19)	24,000,000(19,20)
28.	3,100,000	3,617,000	5,265,866
29.	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)

NOTE: For state names, see page before Table 1 A.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 1

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

1. N/R -- Data not reported or not available;
   E -- Estimated data;
   R -- Budget request data;
   All other data are actual or budgeted.

2. Excludes student aid.

3. Includes state system and local district colleges. The latter receive state funding via FTE grants and also utilize local funds, whereas state system institutions do not receive local funding.

4. Appropriated centrally to Colorado Commission on Higher Education for subsequent allocation to the institutions.

5. No state appropriation specifically for community colleges.

6. $954,000 of the total amount to be financed through sale of bonds or lease-purchase.

7. General Fund appropriations.

8. Voc-Tech Tuition Grant Program for merged area school students only.

9. Appropriation for physical facilities.

10. Includes construction, land, furniture, equipment and buildings.

11. Actual expenditures -- Building Fund.

12. Cash balance of currently funded projects.

13. Actual appropriation: $27,600,000; however, a $23/credit hour cap results in the expenditure level falling below the appropriation.

14. Includes only budget match money for different student aid programs.

15. Biennial.

16. Page 1 of the survey was missing.

17. The Employer's Share cost of fringes were not appropriated to the institutions in FY 1976-77. The actual change in appropriation from FY 1976-77 to FY 1977-78 on a comparable basis was $12,163,067.

18. Reflects approximate expenditure level for college work-study only.

19. Includes building, construction and building additions but excludes furniture, library books, etc.

20. $20,000,000 dependent upon 1978 legislative action.

TABLE 2

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

STATE APPROPRIATIONS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79,

RELATIVE CHANGES - CURRENT EXPENSE FUNDS

State	Percent Increase (Decrease)		
	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1976-77 to 1978-79
Alabama	14.8%	17.7%	35.2%
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	5.0	(2.2)	2.8
Arkansas	12.2	12.8	26.5
California	8.2	7.4	16.1
Colorado	6.1	5.5	11.9
Connecticut	13.9	22.5	39.6
Delaware	2.0	4.2	6.3
Florida	11.9	8.4	21.3
Illinois	8.4	1.1	9.6
Indiana	12.7	15.2	29.8
Iowa	10.2	11.8	23.2
Kentucky	6.0	11.3	18.0
Maryland	19.6	4.9	25.4
Minnesota	15.1	7.2	23.4
Mississippi	21.2	17.4	42.3
Missouri	6.0	2.8	8.9
New Jersey	33.7	0.0	33.7
New Mexico	12.0	10.0	23.2
New York	3.0	5.9	9.0
North Carolina	--	10.3	10.3
Oregon	15.8	12.8	30.6
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	12.5	7.7	21.2
South Carolina	24.8	3.0	28.5
Virginia	7.1	46.7	57.1
Washington	25.5	12.0	40.6
West Virginia	5.7	5.9	11.9
Wisconsin	17.7	8.3	27.4

N/A = Not Applicable or Not Available

TABLE 3

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

LOCAL FUNDS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79[1]

State	Current Expense Funds[2]			Student Aid			Capital Outlay		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Arizona	40,449,371	45,410,831	54,462,780	-	-	-	2,607,561	2,933,387	3,400,396
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	667,000,000	690,000,000	750,000,000	17,516,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000
Colorado[3]	5,723,129	6,752,506[E]	7,675,440[E]	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	637,038	406,730	472,441[E]
Connecticut	106,201	94,477[E]	98,250[R]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	3,930,630	4,645,851	4,800,000[E]	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	1,800,178	613,507	600,000[E]
Illinois	96,694,476	108,267,000	118,257,000	42,253,359	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Indiana	170,000	170,000[E]	170,000[E]	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Iowa	8,413,728	9,246,479	9,486,212[E]	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	10,379,996[4]	9,508,748[4]	9,486,212[E,4]
Kentucky	46,245	64,800	65,000[E]	173,504[5]	174,000[E,5]	174,000[E,5]	-	-	-
Maryland	29,142,066	33,018,902	34,200,000[E]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	9,361,151	9,812,308	10,979,221	-	-	-	4,412,749	4,500,000[E]	4,500,000[E]
Missouri	16,820,428[E]	17,495,807[E]	18,244,770[E]	-	-	-	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000
New Jersey	2,150,000	43,020,000	45,000,000[E]	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	5,504,062	5,834,340	6,242,738	-	-	-	7,000,000	3,000,000	(N/R)
New York	68,579,036	77,065,037	87,977,013	-	-	-	11,308,732	2,810,442	3,915,346
North Carolina	16,102,369	17,000,000[E]	18,000,000[E]	-	-	-	9,070,131	10,000,000[E]	11,000,000[E]
Oregon	24,834,780	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Pennsylvania	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	4,801,070	9,055,463	7,825,030	339,114	298,776	298,776	2,183,549	1,179,528	984,366
Virginia	-	-	-	-	3,000,000[E]	3,000,000[E]	437,395[14]	(14)	1,000,000[E,14]
Washington	33,000,000	27,000,000[7]	20,000,000[7]	3,000,000[E]	(N/R)	(N/R)	3,000,000	1,000,000	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	86,750,237	99,961,185	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 3

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

LOCAL FUNDS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

1. N/R — Data not reported or not available;
   E — Estimated data;
   R — Budget request data; } All other data are actual or budgeted.

2. Excludes student aid.

3. Includes only local district colleges. State system institutions do not receive local funding.

4. Plant fund.

5. Includes community club scholarships, community organization loans and restricted gifts and grants for student financial aid.

6. Page 1 missing.

7. Includes grants and contracts of $21,000,000 (1976-77), $12,000,000 (1977-78), and $13,000,000 (1978-79).

TABLE 4

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

LOCAL FUNDS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79,

RELATIVE CHANGES - CURRENT EXPENSE FUNDS

State	Percent Increase (Decrease)		
	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1976-77 to 1978-79
Alabama	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	12.3	19.9	34.6
Arkansas	N/A	N/A	N/A
California	3.4	8.7	12.4
Colorado	18.0	13.7	34.1
Connecticut	(11.0)	4.0	(7.5)
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	18.2	3.3	22.1
Illinois	12.0	9.2	22.3
Indiana	--	--	--
Iowa	9.9	2.6	12.7
Kentucky	40.1	.3	40.6
Maryland	13.3	3.6	17.4
Minnesota	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	4.8	11.9	17.3
Missouri	4.0	4.3	8.5
New Jersey	2.1	4.6	6.8
New Mexico	6.0	7.0	13.4
New York	12.4	14.2	28.3
North Carolina	5.6	5.9	11.8
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	88.6	(13.6)	63.0
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	(18.2)	(25.9)	(39.4)
West Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	15.2	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable or Not Available

TABLE 5

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

TUITION RECEIPTS AND TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE FUNDS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79[1]

State	Tuition Receipts			Total Current Expense Funds[2]		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Alabama	10,000,000(E)	12,000,000(E)	14,000,000(E)	64,000,000(E)	74,000,000(E)	87,000,000(E)
Alaska	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Arizona	3,288,408	4,107,553	4,682,977	83,534,763	89,969,105	99,887,024
Arkansas	1,760,515[4]	2,042,176[4]	2,072,460(E,4)	7,706,384[5]	8,645,522[5]	9,749,220[5]
California	-	-		1,106,161,763	1,165,000,000	1,260,000,000
Colorado	9,091,594[6]	9,838,116(E,6)	11,291,055(E,6)	41,944,164	45,195,491(E)	48,223,588(E)
Connecticut	3,501,820	3,580,000(E)	3,957,150(E)	20,741,359	23,603,847(E)	28,901,395(R)
Delaware	1,538,787	1,650,000(E)	1,700,000(E)	10,356,690	10,553,992	11,000,000(E)
Florida	58,780,002	64,915,884	66,355,873(E)	224,418,338	250,502,571(E)	267,366,377(E)
Illinois	56,304,834	59,186,000	61,776,000	213,359,751	234,680,400	246,113,500
Indiana	6,456,888	7,699,487(E)	9,560,356(E)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Iowa	15,185,010	16,886,890(E)	16,999,969(E)	84,989,793[7]	105,719,143(E,7)	103,315,415(E,7)
Kentucky	4,916,391[4]	4,971,200[4]	5,075,000(E,4)	15,209,100[8]	15,602,700[8]	17,500,000(E,8)
Maryland	29,686,778	29,775,223	31,888,550(E)	96,987,298	108,434,125	113,946,000(E)
Minnesota	11,512,433	12,316,583	13,210,003	37,175,437	41,863,846	44,874,224
Mississippi	8,639,753	9,423,344	10,058,410	50,194,833[19]	57,656,564	65,350,153
Missouri	16,240,413(E)	16,892,504(E)	17,615,640(E)	58,001,475(E,9)	60,330,370(E,9)	62,913,000(E,9)
New Jersey	35,835,000	38,076,000	40,000,000(E)	113,984,000	125,622,000	134,000,000(E)
New Mexico	2,117,440	2,223,312	2,355,416	18,346,876	20,218,291	22,065,084
New York	76,357,629	79,090,780	82,609,500	248,108,407	262,704,950	283,319,196
North Carolina	12,194,866	13,358,896(E)	14,449,876(E)	119,597,232	120,515,872(E)	132,133,907(E)
Oregon	15,539,678	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Pennsylvania	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)
Rhode Island	2,671,420	3,064,340	3,713,642	14,806,269[12]	16,586,590[12]	18,505,271[12]
South Carolina	9,506,734	10,775,752	10,775,752	47,351,334[13]	58,529,766[13]	56,793,766[13]
Virginia	22,024,540	23,491,535	24,322,050	86,053,130	92,093,650	124,941,024(E)
Washington	14,000,000[14]	18,000,000[14]	19,000,000[14]	139,000,000[15]	160,000,000[15]	169,000,000[15]
West Virginia	579,690	571,840	577,718(E)	5,607,188[16]	5,885,356[16]	6,203,584[16]
Wisconsin	12,527,314	12,818,963	(N/R)	185,302,452[9]	204,179,607	(N/R)

SEE "FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 3" ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 5

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

TUITION RECEIPTS AND TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE FUNDS,

1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

1. N/R -- Data not reported or not available;
   E -- Estimated data;
   R -- Budget request data;
   } All other data are actual or budgeted.
2. Excludes student aid.
3. Includes federal and other sources.
4. Includes student fees.
5. Assumes tuition is a part of state appropriations.
6. Tuition for state system colleges is a part of state appropriations.
7. General fund, plant fund and auxiliary agency fund.
8. Includes restricted funds.
9. Detail does not equal total.
10. Includes federal and miscellaneous.
11. Page 1 missing.
12. Includes "other contracts" in the amount of $547,653 (1976-77), $485,267 (1977-78) and $750,000 (1978-79).
13. Includes federal funds other than student aid.
14. Includes operating fee assessed to students but excludes ASB fee.
15. Excludes approximately $13 million in college work-study funds.
16. Excludes fees allocated by the Board of Regents for Current Expense purposes: $1,546,632 (1976-77), $1,635,095 (1977-78) and $1,300,000^{E} (1978-79).

TABLE 6

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE FUNDS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79,

RELATIVE CHANGES

State	Percent Increase (Decrease)		
	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1976-77 to 1978-79
Alabama	15.6%	17.8%	35.9%
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	7.7	11.0	19.6
Arkansas	12.2	12.8	26.5
California	5.3	8.2	13.9
Colorado	7.8	6.7	15.0
Connecticut	13.8	22.4	39.3
Delaware	1.9	4.2	6.2
Florida	11.6	6.7	19.1
Illinois	10.0	4.9	15.4
Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	24.4	(2.3)	21.6
Kentucky	2.6	12.2	15.1
Maryland	11.8	5.1	17.5
Minnesota	12.6	7.2	20.7
Mississippi	14.9	13.3	30.2
Missouri	4.0	4.3	8.5
New Jersey	10.2	17.6	17.6
New Mexico	10.2	9.1	20.3
New York	5.9	7.9	14.2
North Carolina	.8	9.6	10.5
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	12.0	11.6	25.0
South Carolina	23.6	(3.0)	19.9
Virginia	7.0	35.7	45.2
Washington	15.1	5.6	21.6
West Virginia	5.0	5.4	10.6
Wisconsin	10.2	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable or Not Available

TABLE 7

LEVELS OF APPROPRIATIONS AND TUITION RECEIPTS:

TUITION RECEIPTS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79,

RELATIVE CHANGES

State	Percent Increase (Decrease)		
	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1976-77 to 1978-79
Alabama	20.0%	16.7%	40.0%
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	24.9	14.0	42.4
Arkansas	16.0	1.5	17.7
California	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	8.2	14.8	24.2
Connecticut	2.2	10.5	13.0
Delaware	7.2	3.0	10.5
Florida	10.4	2.2	12.9
Illinois	5.1	4.4	9.7
Indiana	19.2	24.2	48.1
Iowa	11.2	.7	12.0
Kentucky	1.1	2.1	3.2
Maryland	.3	7.1	7.4
Minnesota	7.0	7.3	14.8
Mississippi	9.1	6.7	16.4
Missouri	4.0	4.3	8.5
New Jersey	6.3	5.1	11.6
New Mexico	5.0	5.9	11.2
New York	3.6	4.5	8.2
North Carolina	9.5	8.2	18.5
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	14.7	21.2	39.0
South Carolina	13.3	--	13.3
Virginia	6.7	3.5	10.4
Washington	28.6	5.6	35.7
West Virginia	(1.4)	1.0	(.3)
Wisconsin	2.3	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable or Not Available

TABLE 8

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS: 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79[1]

State	Total Unduplicated Headcount			Total Annual Average FTE, ADA, FYE or Other Students			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Type	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Alabama	57,000	58,000	60,000	FTE	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Alaska	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Arizona	94,436	99,133	104,222	FTE	50,060	50,707	49,455
Arkansas	20,224	(N/R)	(N/R)	FTE	6,006	7,316	8,227
California	1,200,000	1,300,000	1,400,000	ADA	739,352	755,000	770,000
Colorado	42,611[2]	42,656[E,2]	43,840[E,2]	FTE	28,228	27,607[E]	28,152[E]
Connecticut	26,763	27,973[E]	30,000[E]	FTE	17,939	18,311[E]	20,000[E]
Delaware	12,117	14,000[E]	16,000[E]	FTE	6,067	6,300[E]	6,600[E]
Florida	511,168	520,000[E]	533,000[E]	FTE	164,563[E]	173,341[E]	178,627[E]
Illinois	325,000[3]	329,800[3]	322,400[3]	FTE	167,348	165,020	161,800
Indiana	15,168	18,696	(N/R)	FTE	12,108	13,633	(N/R)
Iowa	452,865[4]	(N/R)	(N/R)	FTE	44,375	45,448[E]	46,835[E]
Kentucky	17,196	17,510	18,335[E]	FTE	11,669	11,691	12,651[E]
Maryland	79,955	85,288[E]	90,273[E]	FTE	52,634	53,884	56,000[E]
Minnesota	37,779	42,991	45,448	FYE	20,169	20,269	19,647[6]
Mississippi	46,810[3]	45,788[3]	44,954[3]	FTE	38,190	38,396	38,353
Missouri	52,837[3]	50,077[3]	47,346[3]	FTE	27,839	24,949	23,860
New Jersey	92,449	96,481	98,000[E]	FTE	63,520	68,926	69,300[E]
New Mexico	23,931	24,234	24,855	FTE	11,852	11,982	12,380
New York	151,316	156,096	159,945	FTE	113,429	113,687	115,039
North Carolina	488,604	515,000[E]	555,000[E]	FTE	106,589	112,000[E]	121,000[E]
Oregon	207,955	(N/R)	(N/R)	FTE	48,508	(N/R)	(N/R)
Pennsylvania	65,042	68,000[E]	(N/R)	FTE[5]	62,122	68,973	71,564[E]
Rhode Island	8,993	10,250	11,800	FTE	5,972	6,765	7,600
South Carolina	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	FTE	32,656	30,810	30,810
Virginia	138,312	(N/R)	(N/R)	FTE	50,798	55,449	59,160
Washington	154,564	171,068	180,922	FTE	83,187[7]	85,666[7]	88,193[7]
West Virginia	11,838	11,179	13,057[E]	FTE	4,974	4,618	5,638[E]
Wisconsin	327,805[E]	(N/R)	(N/R)	FTE	51,036[E]	(N/R)	(N/R)

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 8

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS: 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

1. N/R -- Data not reported or not available;
   E -- Estimated data;
   R -- Budget request data: } All other data are actual or budgeted.

2. Maximum term enrollment.

3. Fall term data.

4. Includes adult education registrations.

5. Reimbursable.

6. Does not include spring quarter.

7. State-supported AAFTE students.

TABLE 9

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS: 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79,

RELATIVE CHANGES

State	Percent Increase (Decrease):						
	Total Unduplicated Headcount			Total Annual Average FTE, ADA, FYE or Other Students			
	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1976-77 to 1978-79	Type	1976-77 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1978-79	1976-77 to 1978-79
Alabama	1.8%	3.4%	5.3%	FTE	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/R	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	5.0	5.1	10.4	FTE	1.3	(2.5)	(1.2)
Arkansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	FTE	21.8	12.5	37.0
California	8.3	7.1	16.7	ADA	2.1	2.0	4.1
Colorado	.1	2.8	2.9	FTE	(2.2)	2.0	(.3)
Connecticut	4.5	7.2	12.1	FTE	2.1	9.2	11.5
Delaware	15.5	14.3	32.0	FTE	3.8	4.8	8.8
Florida	1.7	2.5	4.3	FTE	5.3	3.0	8.5
Illinois	1.5	(2.2)	(.8)	FTE	(1.4)	(2.0)	(3.3)
Indiana	23.2	N/A	N/A	FTE	12.6	N/A	N/A
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	FTE	2.4	3.1	5.5
Kentucky	1.8	4.7	6.6	FTE	.2	8.2	8.4
Maryland	6.7	5.9	12.9	FTE	2.4	3.9	6.4
Minnesota	13.8	5.7	2.0	FYE	.5	(3.1)	2.6
Mississippi	(2.2)	(1.8)	(4.0)	FTE	.5	(.1)	.4
Missouri	5.5	(5.5)	(10.4)	FTE	(10.4)	(4.4)	(14.3)
New Jersey	4.4	1.6	6.0	FTE	8.5	.5	9.1
New Mexico	1.3	2.6	3.9	FTE	1.1	3.3	4.5
New York	3.2	2.5	5.7	FTE	.2	1.2	1.4
North Carolina	5.4	7.8	13.6	FTE	5.1	8.0	13.5
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	FTE	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	4.5	N/A	N/A	FTE	11.0	3.8	15.2
Rhode Island	14.0	15.1	31.2	FTE	13.3	12.3	27.3
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	FTE	(5.7)	--	(5.7)
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	FTE	9.2	6.7	16.5
Washington	10.7	5.8	17.1	FTE	3.0	3.0	6.0
West Virginia	(5.6)	16.8	10.3	FTE	(7.2)	22.1	13.3
Wisconsin	N/A	N/A	N/A	FTE	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable or Not Available

TABLE 10

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS:

PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL AVERAGE FTE, ADA, FYE OR OTHER ENROLLMENT IN

COLLEGE TRANSFER, VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL AND OTHER PROGRAMS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79[1]

State	College Transfer			Vocational/Technical			Other		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Alabama	38.1(E)	37.2(E)	36.4(E)	61.9(E)	62.8(E)	63.6(E)	-	-	-
Alaska	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Arizona	33.7	28.6	24.3(3)	32.0	43.5	43.0(3)	34.3	27.9	32.7
Arkansas	72.4	70.0	70.0	27.6	30.0	30.0	-	-	-
California	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	10.0-20.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	20.0-30.0	20.0-30.0	20.0-30.0
Colorado	49.2	47.4(E)	47.2(E)	50.8	52.6(E)	52.8(E)	-	-	-
Connecticut	35.0	34.0(E)	34.0(E)	43.0	46.0(E)	50.0(E)	22.0	20.0(E)	16.0(E)
Delaware	5.0	5.0(E)	5.0(E)	90.0	90.0(E)	90.0(E)	5.0	5.0(E)	5.0(E)
Florida	57.0	58.0(E)	58.0(E)	32.0	32.0(E)	32.0(E)	11.0	10.0(E)	10.0(E)
Illinois	33.3	32.5	30.0(E)	33.3	35.0	35.0(E)	33.4	32.5	35.0(E)
Indiana	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Iowa	22.4	23.2(E)	23.0(E)	49.3	49.2(E)	52.2(E)	28.3	27.6(E)	24.8(E)
Kentucky	41.9	42.0(E)	42.0(E)	53.9	54.0(E)	54.0(E)	4.2	4.0(E)	4.0(E)
Maryland	41.0	41.0(E)	41.0(E)	40.0	40.0(E)	40.0(E)	19.0	19.0(E)	19.0(E)
Minnesota	82.6(E)	82.7(E)	82.7(E)	17.4(E)	17.3(E)	17.3(E)	-	-	-
Mississippi	52.0	50.0(E)	49.0(E)	39.0	41.0(E)	41.0(E)	9.0	9.0(E)	10.0(E)
Missouri	68.0	68.0(E)	68.0(E)	30.0	30.0(E)	30.0(E)	2.0	2.0(E)	2.0(E)
New Jersey	34.0(E)	34.0(E)	34.0(E)	35.0(E)	37.0(E)	39.0(E)	31.0(E)	29.0(E)	27.0(E)
New Mexico	60.0	60.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	-	-	-
New York	50.0	(N/R)	(N/R)	50.0	(N/R)	(N/R)	-	(N/R)	(N/R)
North Carolina	9.0	10.0(E)	10.0(E)	50.0	51.0(E)	52.0(E)	41.0	39.0(E)	38.0(E)
Oregon	37.1	(N/R)	(N/R)	44.1	(N/R)	(N/R)	18.8	(N/R)	(N/R)
Pennsylvania	47.8	46.0(E)	45.0(E)	52.2	54.0(E)	55.0(E)	-	-	-
Rhode Island	78.0	86.0	87.0	22.0	14.0	13.0	-	-	-
South Carolina	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)	(N/R)
Virginia	15.0	(N/R)	(N/R)	33.0	(N/R)	(N/R)	52.0	(N/R)	(N/R)
Washington	51.1(2)	52.7(2)	51.1(2)	48.7	47.3	48.0	6.8(4)	5.9(3,4)	5.9(4)
West Virginia	35.2	36.7	36.0	33.1	30.7	31.8	31.7	32.6	32.2
Wisconsin	4.6(E)	(N/R)	(N/R)	79.0(E)	(N/R)	(N/R)	16.4(E)	(N/R)	(N/R)

SEE "FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 5" ON FOLLOWING PAGE.

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 10

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS: PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL AVERAGE FTE, ADA, FYE OR OTHER ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE TRANSFER, VOCATIONAL/TECHNICAL AND OTHER PROGRAMS, 1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

1. N/R -- Data not reported or not available;
   E -- Estimated data;
   R -- Budget request data;
   } All other data are actual or budgeted.
2. All academic.
3. Fall quarter enrollment.
4. Community service (self-supporting) and grant and contract enrollments.

TABLE 11

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS:

ESTIMATED RELATIONSHIP, STUDENT HEADCOUNT TO

AVERAGE ANNUAL FTE, ADA, FYE OR OTHER ENROLLMENT,

1976-77 THROUGH 1978-79

State	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Alabama	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	1.89	1.96	2.24
Arkansas	3.37	N/A	N/A
California	1.62	1.72	1.82
Colorado	1.51	1.55	1.56
Connecticut	1.49	1.53	1.50
Delaware	2.00	2.22	2.42
Florida	3.11	3.00	2.98
Illinois	1.98	2.03	2.03
Indiana	1.25	1.37	N/A
Iowa	10.21	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	1.47	1.50	1.45
Maryland	1.52	1.58	1.61
Minnesota	1.87	1.88	1.88
Mississippi	1.23	1.22	1.21
Missouri	1.47	1.53	1.52
New Jersey	1.46	1.40	1.41
New Mexico	2.02	2.02	2.01
New York	1.33	1.33	1.33
North Carolina	4.58	4.60	4.59
Oregon	4.29	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	1.05	.99	N/A
Rhode Island	1.51	1.52	1.55
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	2.72	N/A	N/A
Washington	1.86	2.00	2.05
West Virginia	2.38	2.42	2.32
Wisconsin	6.42	N/A	N/A

N/A = Not Applicable or Not Available

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